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*The Charleston Earthquake of 1886 in a New Light.* By WILLIAM HERBERT HOBBS. (Reprint from *Geological Magazine*, N. S., Decade V, Vol. IV, May, 1907, pp. 197-202.)

The linear distribution of craterlets and of points of special damage to railroad tracks, as determined by Dutton, leads the author to the conclusion that these phenomena indicate the position of faults in the rocks below the coastal series. There are two main sets of faults, one trending about N. 65° E., the other about N. 10° W.

C. W. W.

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*Some Topographic Features Formed at the Time of Earthquakes and the Origin of Mounds in the Gulf Plain.* By WM. H. HOBBS. (Reprint from *American Journal of Science*, Vol. XXIII, pp. 245-56, April, 1907.)

In areas of subsidence, especially during earthquakes, water is squeezed upward through fissures and gives rise to forms such as the mud cones and craterlets in the deltas of great rivers, to the sandstone dikes and pipes observed in many rocks, and to mounds of the "spindle-top" type observed in the Texas and the Baku oil-fields.

C. W. W.

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*Itinéraires dans le Haut Atlas Marocain.* By LOUIS GENTIL. La Géographie, Bulletin de la Société de Géographie, 15 mars, 1908, pp. 177-200, map.

M. Gentil has furnished us a sketch of the topographic and geologic observations made during his journeys in a difficult and dangerous area which includes Cape R'ir and Marrakech in Morocco. Most of the systems of sedimentary rocks are represented in this region, together with volcanic and metamorphic formations of somewhat uncertain age. It is a striking fact that the rocks show in most cases the features which are characteristic of contemporaneous deposits in the greater part of the surface of the earth. Thus the lower Carboniferous contains limestones with numerous crinoids and bryozoans and the Permo-Trias consists of red-beds with gypsum and salt and of other deposits formed on land or in shallow lagoons. As elsewhere, the Cretaceous marks a period of extensive sea transgression and may easily be separated into a lower and an upper division. The shelly sandstones of the Tertiary occupy a tract along the Atlantic coast. The author concludes with a summary of the general orography of the north-western corner of Africa. His observations confirm the conclusion of Suess, that there is essential continuity between the structures of northern Africa and southern Spain.

H. H.